

Registered L. 89

THE NUR AFSHAN

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

Vol. XI

LUDHIANA:—July 5th, 1907.

No. 27

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, June 27.

The British delegates have submitted to the Hague Conference a proposal to abolish contraband at sea.

The right to visit vessels will be then merely exercised to establish the neutral character of merchantships.

The restrictions imposed by blockades would still continue, also the prohibition of the sale of actual or potential warships to belligerents.

The British contraband proposal was mainly due to the danger of enforcing the right of search and the difficulty of defining contraband and the facility with which Continental Powers import contraband overland.

London, June 28.

The British have proposed at the Hague Naval Commission the prohibition of the employment of unmoored submarine mines or mines liable to drift; and to restrict the use of mines to territorial waters adjoining naval bases and fortified ports. Notice of the laying of mines must be given to neutrals and endeavour must be made to prevent the destruction of unnotified merchantmen.

London, June 27.

In the House of Commons Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resolution regarding the House of Lords was adopted by 432 votes to 147 after the Labourite amendment advocating the abolition of the House of Lords had been rejected by 315 to 100.

London, June 28.

General Booth was welcomed at the Albert Hall by an audience of 12,000 including many titled personages and prominent people and the staff of the Japanese Embassy.

General Booth announced the immediate commencement of Salvationist work in Korea and forecasted the opening of China to Salvationist work.

London, June 29.

The Times New York correspondent telegraphs that the San Francisco police have refused five applications for the renewal of permits to Japanese employment agencies.

This action is possibly more serious than the exclusion of the Japanese from schools.

London, June 30.

The Chambers of Commerce at Tokio have appealed to the American Chambers of Commerce to eliminate the causes of discord, and appealed to President Roosevelt to support the abolition of anti-Japanese abuses.

Washington officials fear that this implies a threat to boycott American goods more severe than the Chinese boycott.

A Korean deputation has arrived at the Hague to protest against the non-invitation of Korea to the Conference and the Japanese violation of Korean sovereignty.

Count Nelidoff refused to receive the deputation.

Mr. Maonamara, speaking at Rochester, said that the country would shortly have an opportunity of resenting the interference of irresponsible Lords.

London, July 1.

The French proposal at the Hague Conference regarding the declaration of war has been almost entirely unsupported (it being recognised as impracticable).

It is believed that France merely proposed the idea on behalf of Russia.

The Korean deputation at the Hague has sent letters to the other delegations protesting against the exclusion of Korea from the Conference.

They declare that they have come mainly to appeal to the Conference for protection from Japan who has broken her pledge to preserve the independence of Korea and in committing manifold barbarities.

A United States revenue cutter has captured twenty-nine Japanese seal poachers at St. Paul Island, one of the Pribyloff group.

Mr. Hart Davis asked in the House of Commons when it was proposed to appoint one or more Indian gentlemen on the Indian Council.

Mr. Morley said that he hoped to make an appointment very shortly, but correspondence with India takes time.

A telegram from Constantinople states that it is officially announced that 150 Greeks crossed the Thessalian frontier and penetrated as far as Monastir. They encountered the Imperial troops. The Greek lost twenty killed.

London, July 2.

The correspondent of the Morning Post at Washington states that the cruisers Washington and Tennessee, now in the Mediterranean, are to strengthen the force in the Pacific.

It is stated in the New York papers that the Government has decided to transfer sixteen battleships to the Pacific and that the plan had been arranged long before the San Francisco agitation but had been suspended on the occasion of the school question because it was considered unwise to alarm the Japanese.

It is said that Germany has impressed the United States with the folly of keeping all her warships in the Atlantic and with the wisdom of maintaining a strong fleet in the Pacific.

King Edward yesterday received Admiral Yamamoto.

Mr. Keir Hardie sails on the 12th instant for Canada, Japan, Singapore, Calcutta, Ceylon, Australia and South Africa.

Mr. Morley replying to Sir Henry Cotton gave as an instance Lajpat Rai's speech of the 28th January 1906 and another reported from the Punjab on the 27th March 1907 as outside the limits of constitutional agitation.

There are other grounds, said Mr. Morley, which it is against the public interest to disclose for justifying the resort to the law of 1818.

The seismographs in Europe and America record a severe earthquake of several hours' duration.

It is believed that the earthquake took place in Peru.

The municipal elections at Beziers to replace the Mayor and Councillors who recently resigned have proved a complete failure for not a single elector voted.

Sir Joseph Hooker has received the Order of Merit.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The following extract is very pertinent, when we think of the efforts put forth in India for ecclesiastical self-Government; the only basis for such rights is the actual ability to meet the requirements of money and men.

In a letter just received by the Board from the Presbyterian Church in Otaru, Japan, announcing its purpose to become financially independent of the Fifteenth Anniversary of its founding, the pastor and the elders say:

To the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, New York City.

Gentlemen: We have the honor of calling ourselves the fruit of your work. If you go back fifteen years there were found here only a few Christians who had come from other parts of the country. On them you laid the foundations and started your work here. Though the church has come through several changes under trying circumstances, yet it has grown from a numerically insignificant group of people to a church which now consists of one hundred and thirty-four members. We appreciate your love, which was shown us in the name of Christ. Great must have been your patience in carrying on your work here for so long a time.

We have now the great pleasure to tell you that, by the grace of God, and the help of you whose work God has blest so much, we have decided that, commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Otaru Church, we shall make it an independent and self-supporting church from this time on. This event we celebrate to-day, the 11th of February, which is the anniversary of the founding of the Empire.

Remembering your kindness, we cannot help but feel very grateful toward you. It is hard for us to find any suitable words with which to express our thankfulness. Our only prayer is that God may fully recompense your good work which was done for us.

Now we have become independent in regard to financial affairs only; our future depends still more upon your prayer and timely advice. Before concluding, therefore, let us ask you earnestly for your constant prayer that the Church should grow in the grace of God, that we may be able to glorify the Name of Christ, our Lord evermore.

We remain, Most sincerely, your brothers in Christ,

(Signed)

KOTARO HIKARU, Pastor.

O. TANAKA, Elder,

and two other elders.

In transmitting the letter, the pastor adds:

"You know the Church has become independent now, but it is not strong yet, and Otaru is too big a city to have only one small church, and it is growing bigger day by day.

So I think it is not the time for the Mission to call back its missionaries from here. Not only this, but if you want to extend your work into some places in this Island which are getting to be more important places than they look to be at present, I think this is the best place at which you can locate the residence of a missionary. I hope you will let a missionary stay here, as you have done until now, though it cost a great deal for you. May God bless you and more."

LOSING THE TRAIL

BY HILDA RICHMOND

Just follow these blazed trees and you can't miss the camp," said the guide. "It won't take you very long if you don't get to wandering around foolishly in the woods."

"Are there any other trees cut with an axe like these?" asked Howard French, shouldering his knapsack.

"Of course there are other trees with marks, but none like these on the camp road," said the guide. "There are little by-paths and places where trees have been marked to point out certain things, but you stick to this mark," and he pointed to a big clean cut on a good-sized tree. "You can't miss it."

"Where do the other trails lead to?" inquired James Nelson. What would happen if we should take them?"

"They don't lead nowhere," said the old guide positively. "Some of them run into swamps and some just quit. You do as I tell you, and don't get to wandering around in the big woods."

The four boys started, but in less than a mile Howard was sure they should take one path while James was confident this friend was wrong. They argued about it a short time, but at last all went the way Howard wanted to take, and the marks did seem perfect as they went along. A little farther on, George Peters wandered away to pick up some cones, and soon declared he was on the right path and the others all wrong.

"You fellows can get lost if you want to," he called, "but I'm going to try this path."

The other three young fellows tried to show him his mistake, but he went on his way, calling back fainter and fainter until his voice was lost in the distance.

"We'll just have to go on to camp and send out a party to rescue him," said Howard, fastening his handkerchief to a tree to mark the spot where he left them. "It seems a pity George thinks he knows it all, but he'll have to learn by experience."

"You're going the wrong way yourself, Howard," said James a few minutes later. "This is the right trail, isn't it, Sheldon?"

"Of course," said Sheldon, comparing the marks on the trees. "Hurry a long here, Howard, or we will have two strays to hunt up."

"Don't be road and you like the one just right?"

"I wonder as he trudged clear as can be. What's that in the woods?"

"Hello they recognized and presently scratched by joined them. George, mo brush and th left you. W

"Off look you found y and come ri

"I didn't a while I he enough not away. I w own it for thing to en

The three they got to at dusk th was ready t was utterly there all n to the righ one at first I was hope

It seem the guide, around the before nov think the It just see

"Well, my experi the trail b

"That a good ide as in cam homes and first thin other pati into all th a while a

July 5th 1907.

July 5th, 1907.

THE NUR AFSHAN.

3

"Don't be foolish, boys," said Howard. "This is the road and you know it. May be the marks are not exactly like the ones we've been seeing, but who could get them just right?"

"I wonder if any of us will get to camp?" said Sheldon, as he trudged along with James. "The marks are just as clear as can be, those fellows are too contrary to admit it. What's that noise? I wonder if there are any wild animals in the woods?"

"Hello! Hello!" The voice sounded far away but they recognized it as that of George. They shouted back, and presently a forlorn figure, with hands, face and clothes scratched by brambles, and a general air of discouragement, joined them. "I tell you I'm thankful to get back," said George, mopping his heated face. "I've been through brush and thistles and ponds and everything else since I left you. Where's Howard?"

"Off looking up another trail," said James. "When you found you were wrong, why didn't you turn around and come right back?"

"I didn't like to own I was wrong," said George. "For a while I heard your voices and thought I could keep near enough not to get lost, but I wandered farther and farther away. I was a chump to mistake the marks, and I'd gladly own it for the sake of getting to camp and getting something to eat. I'm dead tired."

The three boys heard nothing of Howard, and when they got to camp a guide was sent out to find him. Just at dusk the two came in footsore and weary, and Howard was ready to confess his mistake. "I roamed around till I was utterly discouraged, and I thought I'd have to stay there all night," said the young man. "I wish I had stuck to the right road, but the other really looked like the right one at first. I never would have found my way back, for I was hopelessly bewildered."

It seems folks are possessed to lose the trail," remarked the guide, as they talked over the adventures of the day around the camp fire. "I've been bringing folks to camp before now, and some of them would straggle right off and think they were on the right road in spite of all I could do. It just seems they want to be lost in the woods."

"Well, if it is a common complaint, I feel better about my experience," said George. "After this I'll be sure of the trail before I venture away from camp."

"That's a good idea," said the guide thoughtfully. "It's a good idea to carry that with you all through life as well as in camp. I've seen young folks brought up in good homes and started on the right trail by their parents, but first thing you know they'd be starting away on some other path. The marks look all right at first, but they lead into all the swamps and briers of sin fast enough. One in a while a boy or girl will work back to the trail, but oftener

somebody has to hunt them up and lead them back."

"Yes, and the worst of it is, some of them never want to be brought back," said the cook, poking up the fire till a shower of sparks rose into the darkness. "They'll argue that their way is right till the last. It seems strange with the plain way laid down to get to heaven in the Bible, so many folks have their own little trails that they think will come right out at the Eternal Hope. I've had lots of people say it's all foolishness trying to follow Christ. They have their trails marked out along the line of paying debts and living good lives; and that's all right, but the trail stops short. It may not lead into swamps, but it don't bring them into camp."

The young men sitting around the fire thought of the many temptations to leave the right trail, as they listened to these two old men who had had many years of experience with human nature, and their hearts were touched. They no longer saw the departure from the faith of their parents as an evidence of progression and enlightened thought but as a defection from the road worn smooth by the feet of Christians of all generations. "Old-fashioned" was the word they had applied to certain essential truths, but now they realized that the old-fashioned trail to camp was worth all the progressive short cuts that ended in disaster and utter loss.

"So you think it is easy to keep on the right trail, do you?" asked Howard, when both men were silent.

"I didn't say that," said the guide quickly. "I said you can't miss it if you follow the plain marks, but it seems easy to look the other way or deny that the marks are plain. I'm glad our Saviour made the way plain enough for all, and still more pleased that he goes out into the wilderness of sin to hunt up the foolish ones who have followed the wrong trails. Some of the lost ones won't come but I'm glad there are others who are willing to say they are on the wrong track, and thankfully let him lead them home to heaven, just as Howard wanted to get into camp today. Boys, don't lose the trail through life, whatever you do. Keep your eyes on the plain marks and you'll come out all right in the end."

"I will only pray you to read with patience and human sympathy the thoughts of men who lived without blame in a darkness they could not dispel; and to remember that whatever charge of folly may justly attach to the saying, 'There is no God,' the folly is prouder, deeper and less pardonable in saying, 'There is no God but for me.'"

—John Ruskin.

The Pekin Board of Education, in order to put a stop to the practice of binding women's feet has issued an order prohibiting the sale of small shoes.



THE MOST POTENT AGENCY IN REDUCING TO UNFITNESS.

Whence come the unfit whom we meet in missions of our great cities? Not many months ago in a mission in New York City, was a man who had been in the diplomatic service and was at one time a member of the English Parliament. When he came into the mission, he was drunk, ragged and filthy. Another man whom I know was at one time a judge in the law courts of a Southern city. He came into a rescue mission a drunken vagrant. Less than eighteen months ago, I stood on the New Bowery in New York looking into the old Jewish Burying Ground with a man who pointed out the grave of his great-grandfather, a Jewish rabbi, the only one who was ever a member of the Board of Regents of the Columbia University. When I stood there with this man, he was nervous from drink, and ragged. To-day he is a trusted employee of R. G. Dun & Co., in an important city. About a year ago I was the guest of the president of a Southern railroad, who, when I had met him some months before, was "down and out."

The records of the Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleeker Street, New York City, show that for the year ending December, 13 1906, 629 men were received there. Of this number 31 had received college education, 170 were skilled labourers, 146 were from office or commercial life, 71 ordinary labourers. One hundred and five different occupations and professions were represented. During the fifteen years which the records of the Industrial Christian Alliance cover, were included teachers, editors, lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and missionaries. Some of these had come from as good families as are to be found in any place. Many of them had better education than the average college graduate. Many of them had stood high in some profession, having won success and occasionally distinction by individual effort.

Unquestionably, drink is the most potent agency in reducing to this unfitness. More than ninety per cent of the above records, personally ascribe their unfit condition to drink. Doubtless, a large proportion of the others could do so. While drink is the immediate, inducing cause, there may be remote, auxiliary agencies.

—Harvey Graeme Furbay, Ph.D., in *The Bible Record*.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A. D. AND B. C.

1. If Jesus Christ be such a One as Christians have always believed Him to be, then His advent on earth must have made an immeasurable, unspeakable difference to the race which He visited that He might redeem. Christmas celebrates the supreme event in human history. After God's Word was made flesh, "nothing could be henceforth, in fact or in our thoughts, as it was before—neither death, nor life, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor

depth, nor any other creature." The good and the evil in the world are alike altered, and men's secret motives and moral standards and purposes and hopes are all made different by that awful Presence which was once visibly here on earth, humbled in fashion as a man, to manifest the everlasting love of God.

2. Within the brief limits of this column it must suffice to suggest two or three directions in which Christ has made the utmost difference to the world. His Divine Character has given men what they never had before—an inexhaustible ideal of goodness, which rebukes and inspires and transforms us as we gaze. He has enlarged the possibilities of human nature. He has given a new seriousness to human life, an infinite value and dignity to the meanest human being.

3. There are three cardinal Christian virtues which Christ created, or, at least, first made current among men. He showed us that humility, and purity, and charity, are the chief things needful in character. No other revolution is to be compared with that which Christ inaugurated when He commanded His disciples to love their enemies, and imparted to them inward grace to obey that incredible, impossible command.

4. "Among all the men of the ancient heathen world, there were scarcely one or two to whom we might venture to apply the epithet 'holy.'.....There has scarcely been a town in any Christian country since the time of Christ where a century has passed without exhibiting a character of such elevation that his mere presence has shamed the bad, and made the good better, and has been felt at times like the presence of God Himself."

5. We often hear preachers vaguely denouncing the wickedness of the ancient world before Christ came, and of the heathen world to-day where Christ is not worshipped. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to express in plain words the changed moral atmosphere which He has created. Modern Christendom is bad enough in many respects, and very far from the mind of Christ. But at any rate we are ashamed of our worst sins. We do not parade our vices solemnly as part and parcel of our religious services. We revolt in horror against such cruelties and slaveries and pollutions as were accepted almost as matters of course, not merely in ancient Babylon and Egypt, but in Athens and imperial Rome. To quote the words of the late Master of Balliol—certainly a judicial witness—"If the inner life had been presented to us of that period, which in political greatness and in art is the most brilliant epoch in humanity, we should have turned away from the sight with loathing and detestation. The greatest admirer of old heathen virtues, the man endowed with the finest sensibilities for beauty and form, would feel at once that there was a great gulf fixed between us and them which no willingness to make allowance for the difference of ages or countries would enable us to pass."

6. Again, Christ revolutionised men's thoughts not only concerning sin and righteousness, but also concerning judgment. He has brought home to us the

certainty of only immortal this life pass great White

7. From has demonstr who worship ference which between the governed ma struggling, F thing out o Spiritual pre

8. If w shall confess has made is, ness of Chris behold all t mystery of t immediate d still abides p not ashamed

The Chur Christians ar and hopes co love. There day ratify Hi come, Lord

"They Patient

Still He s And ar

For as a So wit

Therefor Strenu

They do, Forgiv

Yet some 'Is tha

"There i mediatly.

forefinger a coin, held hand, sharp when the r shave off

An ex fore a Parli tell most o by handwri

and the evil
secret motives
hopes are all
which was once
as a man, to

um it must
as in which
to the world.
they never
dness, which
ve gaze. He
nature. He
an infinite
ing.

irtues which
rent among
purity, and
acter. No
that which
His dis-
to them in-
ssible com-

nt heathen
whom we
.....There
untry since
ed without
at his mere
ood better,
of God

denouncing
rist came,
rist is not
ult to ex-
tnosphere
om is had
the mind
ed of our
lemnly as
e revolt in
and pollu-
urse, not
in Athens
the late
"If the
od, which
brilliant
way from
greatest
wed with
ould feel
n us and
e for the
o pass."

thoughts
also con-
us the

certainty of the world to come. He has revealed not only immortality, but our moral responsibility after this life passes into the next. He has shown us the great White Throne.

7. From another standpoint we may say that Christ has demonstrated the ultimate difference between those who worship and those who worship not—"that difference which there is in the sight of God in all ages between the calculating, smiling, self-contained, self-governed man, and the believing, weeping, wondering, struggling, Heaven-governed man, who honours something out of himself, and has an amazed sense of a Spiritual presence, judging, animating, redeeming him."

8. If we use more directly Christian language, we shall confess that the supreme difference which Christ has made is, after all, contained in the immediate nearness of Christ Himself. Old things are passed away, behold all things are become new—because amid the mystery of this present evil world we have real and immediate dealing with our Risen Lord. His Presence still abides perpetually with the men for whom He was not ashamed to die.

T. H. DARLOW.

The Church advances and overcomes in proportion as Christians are filled with such "forward-looking thoughts" and hopes concerning Him whom, having not seen, they love. Therefore also they love His appearing, and day by day ratify His promise with their happy prayer: "Even so, come, Lord Jesus."

"They do His Will, and doing it, rejoice,

Patently glad to spend and to be spent;

Still He speaks to them, still they hear His Voice,
And are content.

For as a cloud received Him from their sight,

So with a cloud will He return ere long;

Therefore they stand on guard, by day, by night,
Strenuous and strong.

They do, they dare, they beyond seven times seven

Forgive, they cry God's mighty word aloud;

Yet sometimes haply lift tired eyes to heaven—

"Is that His cloud?"

"There is a most simple test to detect a base coin immediately. It is by taking the suspected coin between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, and with a good coin, held between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, sharply to rub 'grained' edges of the coins together, when the metal of the spurious coin will almost at once shave off

An ex-schoolmaster, of Stratford, giving evidence before a Parliamentary Committee on Friday, said he could tell most of his boys who smoked from their "loose, flabby handwriting."

PROGRESS IN WIPING OUT SALOONS.

Commenting of at length, recently, on the progress of temperance sentiment and the abolition of the saloon, during 1906, *The New York Sun* made some very interesting observations, a few of which we quote:

A glance at the figures of what has been done in the several states of the Union shows that the year 1907 started in with more than half of the United States rumbling along contentedly without the open saloon. In this territory, there are more than 30,000,000 people who must go to the doctor first if they want to buy a drink in town.

In Canada, England, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Australia, the dry belt was widened perceptibly in the last year. Late in the fight the democracy of New Zealand polled a majority vote against a licensed trade in alcoholic goods, and there are strong hopes that before another year passes New Zealand will cast the required three-fifths vote to abolish the saloon.

Down in the empire of the Mohammedans, and in the Congo Free State, where men take a drink to cool off, and away up in Iceland, where the residents drink now and then to warm up, the natives are erecting "insurmountable barriers against invasion by this organized pestilence."

In state by state, and country by country, victories have been won during the year. In Tennessee, for instance, 1,732,736 people in 1,835 towns are living under laws that prohibit the open sale of liquor, and public sentiment has so grown that the Tennessee Congressional delegation, on both sides of the House, is compelled to support prohibition measures openly.

Eleven-twelfths of the state of Arkansas, and two-thirds of her population have the prohibition law. Of the 137 counties in Georgia, 103 have driven out the saloon. In South Carolina and Alabama, even the grip of the state dispensary is being loosened. Ohio has now 1,200 extra dry townships; and Indiana has forty cities, and 649 townships, where even a drummer couldn't get a drink. The New England states report big advances. Maine virtuously tells the advocates for "resubmission" that she is all right as she is.

In the West, California and Oregon report the largest gains in prohibition territory. In many of the middle Western states there was an increase in the local victories on election day, particularly in Illinois. Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota. The new state of Oklahoma includes Indian Territory, which is under complete prohibition by Congressional enactment, but outside the Territory there are seventy-five good sized towns that are dry, and local indications point, say the abstainers, to the early adoption of state prohibition.

Up in Canada the province of Prince Edward's Isle helped to swell the Canadian dry belt by closing the last saloon in June, 1906.

In April, 1906, the British Parliament, after a notable debate, helped to spread the total abstinence sentiment throughout the empire by passing the following resolution by an overwhelming vote:



"Resolved, That the House notes with satisfaction the successful working of the local option laws in the colonies and approves the principle on which these laws are based—namely, that the people ought to possess the power through a vote of the local electors to protect themselves against the admitted evils of the liquor traffic.

Aside from the general fight against the saloon at all times, there is an especial war against the Sunday open saloon. Chief of Police Hayes, of Kansas City, reports that on the first closed Sunday there was a decrease of seventy-five per cent in Sunday arrests, and a falling off of eighty per cent in arrests for drunkenness. Jersey's dry Sundays have been attended with like results, and also by reported increase in savings bank deposits; and in St. Louis—where the big German population had long argued that Sunday closing would not affect the police records noticeably—Sunday prohibition resulted in a decrease of seventy-one per cent in arrests for drunkenness.

The liquor trade journals' call of the wild to arms has resulted in a growing opposition during the last few months to the advances of the rum fighters. The prohibitionists say that the liquor men have perfected an elaborate lobby system at Washington and the state capitals, and that in the recent fight over the enactment of Oregon's local option law the saloon men spent \$100,000, but were defeated.

The call to battle among the liquor men rose to a mighty chorus in the last year, when more than one hundred journals, published in the interest of the liquor traffic, began to urge the dealers to get together and fight the rum fighters. The most famous champion of the open saloon set up one yell that ran: "Unless the wine and spirit trade adopt a broad and comprehensive and efficient means of defense, there is great danger that during the next few years we will not only lose Texas, but Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and other states."

"Developments in the political and social aspects have been decidedly adverse to trade," laments the official organ of the United States Brewers' Association. And again, from *Beverages*: "The future of the entire trade is threatened by the commercialized and thoroughly organized plan of attack, gigantic in scope, complete and thorough in method, provided with ample funds." From these extracts it is evident that others beside the cold water men fear that even the automobile will be crowded off the streets by the water wagons.

—On the Norwegian island of Karmo there is a natural stone obelisk, some twenty-five feet in height, near an old church, concerning which there is a curious tradition. The pillar leans towards the walls of the church, and the peasantry believe that when at last the tip of the obelisk shall finally rest against the wall of the church the world will come to an end. The stone is known as St. Mary's Needle.

BOY SMOKERS.

TO BE SEARCHED FOR CIGARETTES.

In their report issued, the Committee on Juvenile Smoking strongly urged the Government to introduce a Bill next session (partly on the lines of Sir Ralph Littler's measure, which they prefer to Lord Reay's) as follows:

1. Every person knowingly selling cigarettes, cigarette papers, cigars, or tobacco to any child under sixteen to be liable for the first offence to a fine not exceeding £2 and for subsequent offences not exceeding £5.

2. Every child under sixteen found smoking or in possession of cigarettes, etc., to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £2 for each offence.

3. Constables to be allowed to stop youths apparently under sixteen seen smoking in a place, and to confiscate tobacco found on them.

4. Local authorities to be allowed to extend some of these powers to park-keepers, school-masters, and others, and possibly to railway and dock companies.

5. Provisions to be made to exempt children procuring tobacco for their parents or carrying messages for their employers.

No recommendation is made in regard to automatic machines. Teachers are expected to dwell occasionally on the bad effects of the habit.

The Committee are satisfied that juvenile smoking has rapidly increased, that it facilitates disease and leads to drinking, and are impressed by the absence of signs of physical deterioration among girls who are as a rule free from the habit.

I know no study better calculated to enlarge the understanding, and to enkindle a noble enthusiasm, than that of Christian missions," said Bishop Andrews, recently. "To apprehend the plan of God in human history; to learn the diversified conditions of the nations, their religious aspirations and faith, and their one invariable need of God in Christ; to trace the movements of Providence in relation to the aggressive life of the Church; to search the secret springs of the modern missionary enterprise which is the glory of our age; to mark its successes and failures and the causes of each; to come into admiration of and sympathy with the faith, the heroism, the self-sacrificing love with which the work of missions has been carried on in every branch of the Christian Church—there can surely nothing be better fitted to broaden, purify, and ennoble the Christian youth than the study of this movement of God among men."

Signor Battli, Professor of Physics at the University of Pisa, has discovered a substance of the same nature as radium, but possessing much more powerful properties.

The O
This pap
work and t
Indian Chur

Publish
price Rs. /2
Editor:

All cor
vertisements
Mission Pre

One-eighth c
One-fourth
One-half
One
Full page

Jobs—2
1 a. per line.

Address,

CH

THE INDIAN STANDARD.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The Organ of The Presbyterian Church in India

This paper is devoted to the interests of Christian work and to all that makes for the upbuilding of the Indian Church.

Published at the Rajputana Mission Press, Ajmer, price Rs. /2/4 per annum, postage included.

Editor: The Rev. F. Ashcroft, M.A. Nasirabad, C.I.

All correspondence relating to subscriptions, advertisements, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Mission Press, Ajmer, Rajputana.

THE NUR AFSHAN.

A Weekly Newspaper

20 PAGES ROYAL 4to

of which 8 are in English.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Urdu only	...	Rs. 2 8
English only	...	" 2 8
Urdu and English	...	" 3 8

Terms payment strictly in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ENGLISH OR URDU.

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
One-eighth column	3 Rs.	5 Rs.	9 Rs.
One-fourth	5 "	9 "	16 "
One-half	9 "	16 "	30 "
One	16 "	30 "	50 "
Full page	30 "	50 "	90 "

Jobs—2 as. per line for one insertion, subsequent insertions 1 a. per line. Minimum Charge Rs 1.

MAKHZAN I MASIHÍ

A FORTNIGHTLY MAGAZINE.

English and Roman Urdu.

Indian Church interests advocated.

Epitome of Religious News.

Sunday School Lessons expounded.

Ordinary price per annum Rs. 2/-

Salaries less than 40/ per men Rs. 1/8/-

Salaries less than 15 " Rs. 1/-

Address, PROFESSOR PRESTON H. EDWARDS,

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

MESSRS WYLIE BROTHERS.

LESSEES AND PROPRIETORS OF

The Lodiana Mission Press

have introduced new Machinery for both Typographic and Lithographic printing in any language and character used in North and North West India. The presses are propelled by steam and are capable of printing from 80,000 to 100,000 pages 8vo, daily.

Estimates of cost of printing are supplied on demand. Special terms will be given for large orders.

BINDING OF ALL KINDS DONE TO ORDER.

Address all orders to

**Wylie Brothers,
Mission Press, Ludhiana.**

NOTICE.

The Allahabad Christian College affiliated to the Allahabad University, teaches up to B.A. and B.Sc.

For Particulars as to Staff, Fees, Hostels, etc.

Address

THE PRINCIPAL, THE JUMNA, ALLAHABAD.

Sunday School Helps.

LESSON LEAVES in Persian or Roman Urdu 2 as. per copy, per annum, post free. Minimum order 8 copies.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS, Persian Urdu, 50 copies weekly, post free Rs. 1-8-0. Minimum order 50 copies

Address THE MISSION PRESS, Lodiana.

11

12

ADVERTISEMENT.

Musical instruments—fine harmoniums of high grade—curtains of melton cloth embroidered with silk,—all sorts of military supplies such as lunigs, pattis, patkás, caps, etc. in stock. Second hand billiard tables for sale or for hire. All orders will be promptly attended to.

A. Butt and Co.,

Billiard Table Makers,

LUDHIANA,

PANJAB.

C. L. S.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

HIDAYAT I TIMARDARAN

A translation of Miss CREIGHTON's Nursing Lessons.
(Roman Urdu) Cloth Re. 1.

THE MUSLIM CONTROVERSY (English)

BY REV. E. M. WHERRY, D. D.,

"The special object aimed at in the preparation of this book is to place within easy reach of the student of Islam the outlines of argument and contents of the book published in the Urdu Language & addressed to Muslim readers."

Price Rs. 1.

DAULAT-I-LAZAWAL.

A translation of Miss Marston's new book, "Riches that Fail Not."

SAMPAR DAI (Hindu Sects)

BY REV. B. B. ROY.

Price 6 As.

ADDRESS,

HONORARY SECRETARY,
LUDHIANA.

Do You ride in a Rickshaw?

If you, do you will be interested in the very low prices charged for rickshaws at the Christian Boys' Boarding School, Ludhiana.

For ordinary work, even on the plains, a rickshaw is better than a carriage.

For particulars address

THE PRINCIPAL.

Printed and Published at the Mission Steam Press Ludhiana, for the Editor by Wylie Brothers. —1907.

A. T. S.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

Satyarath Parkash Darpan

BY

REV. G. L. THAKER DASS,

"A complete refutation of the Satyarath Parkash of Dayanand Saraswati."

GANJINA-I-ISLAM

BY

REV. E. M. WHERRY, D. D.,

Of special value to Theological Students, and Christian workers in general.

Price Cloth Back ... As. 8.

Cloth ... Rs. 1.

Address

THE MANAGER

MISSION BOOK DEPOT, LUDHIANA.

OR NORTH INDIA TRACT SOCIETY,

ALLAHABAD.

TO LET.

Registered

T

Vol. XI

FOR

Germany

concerning dis

A semi-offic

sident Roosev

the Pacific.

Neverthele

disseminated.

Reuter's co

maritime cust

Dalney.

Mr. Wakat

from Japan i

there was no i

crease of reve

prosperity.

The Japan

dents in San

to misundersta

culous. Japa

fairly.

The Times

tation in Ind

French and th

France havin

newspapers in

In a disc

the Finance

announced a

in respect of

thus benefit

would also be

Lord Cur

Taylor's Com

Lord Cur

been made

rejoiced at t

Taylors scho

Referring

pointed out

England, th

by credulou

England.

He concl

of Mr. Morle

The Mah

Animosi

becoming m

Consequ

Deputies th

an obstruct

Hungarian.